MEALIO'S FALL STYLE OF HATS

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPO-GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPOmust, No. 214 Broadway.—An assortment of choice FURS,
made up in the various styles, which are amounced in Paris as
the reling modes for the aptroaching easen, will be opened at
this establishment on Monday, Oct. 15. The stock will be found
as rumarkable for its variety as for its extent and beauty, comprising Victorines, Clooks, Manties Thippets, Muffs and Juffs of
Boyal Furnine, Russian and Hudson Bay Schle, Marten, Chiochella Pitch, Mink, &c., together with Fur Gloves of every
description. The attention of the public is respectfully invited
to these superb Furs, which, having been purchased under pecullarly advantageous circumstance, will be sold at very modcrullarly advantageous circumstance, will be sold at very modgrate prices.

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN.—New-York, Oct.

13. IRS.—Mesers. S. C. Herring & Co. No. 135 Water-st.,
Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the "Herring ATANNY SAFE" which we purchased from you about a your since, has been the means of preserving out books, papers, &c.,
from Bro, at the destruction of our Flour Mill in Brooklya, early
on the membra of the 11th inst.
The Safe wate.

d to a severe heat about eight hours; and
whose gooled off and period the contents were found entirely uninjured. We observally recommend your Safes to the public.

HECKER & BROTHER.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN-DESTRUCTION OF GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—DESTRUCTION OF HECKER & SECTURE'S PATENT SALAMANDRE SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS!—We were last evening informed by one of the clerks of Mesers. Hocker & Brocker, as Brooklyn, that the SAFE that preserved their books and papers from fire at the destruction of their Four Mills in Brooklyn on the morting of the 11th inst., was one of "Wilders Farment SALAMANDRES," and not Herring's Patent Safe, as appears by the cent from them. We also learn from him that one of the employees of Horring & Co. was present when the Safe, was taken from the ruins, and that he immediately broke off the "Wilder Patent" plate from the Safe. This is another attempt of the honorable Bilss C. Herring to apply the thunder of the "Wilder Patent" plate from the Safe. This is another attempt of the honorable Bilss C. Herring to sply the thunder of the "Wilders Rafe. The buyers of Safes should keep in mind that Herring & Co. have nothing to do with the "World-renowned Wilders Patent Salamandre Safe," the best Fire proof Safe in the world, and be on the lookout for all such lapositions. This celebrated Fire and Burgies-proof Safe can now be head at the Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wallets., New-York.

B. G. Wilder & D. Plecoky I.V.—Proof Of THE

GREAT FRE IN BROOKLYN-PROOF OF THE

GREAT FARE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDEASITY OF HERRING'S SATE:

"Bee undersigned is the vector referred to in Mossrs. B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement of this morning as Messrs. Hecker & Brother's cleek, and would say that one of the firm of B. G. Wilder & Co. questioned me in relation to the Safe therein reentioned, but I never told him the Safe was Wilders P stant, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employees or any other person ever broke off any plates; and all the statements in said B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me respecting said Safe, are describute of truth."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAYES can only be had of the subscribers, (and incir authorized sgents,) at Noc. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Now York.

Served. States. We will offer this day source.

SILKS. SILKS -We will offer this day some

FALL BOOTS AND SHOES.—WATKINS, at No. 114
Fulton-st. has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and
Bhoos for Fall wear. They are all manufactured by himself, of
the best materials, and will wear woll. Strangers would do
well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment. CLOTHING AND ROGERS & CO.'S-A WORD TO

PARENTS — A family of boys can be handsomely clothed for the Fall and Winter at Rockess & Co.'s corner of Fullon and Nassaucts, cheaper than anywhere else in the United States. The Dress and School Suits and out-door wear for boys leadeds an immense variety of styles, a sterial and sizes. In the Gentiseus's Clothing Department the field for choice is unlimited. The lowest price appears conspicuously on every article, and no abstenuent is unade. In fact, the cheapness is so apparent that all are satisfied.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semiwreakly Auction Salk of Stocks and Bosos This Day (Thursday) at 124 o'clock, at the Merchantz Exchange For particulars see his advertisement in another column. Ostalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

SMITH BROTHERS. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
NOS. 122 AND 146 FULTON-ST., N. Y.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufactured by
John F. Wake & Co.,
No. 167 Canal-4-, near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in
the city, and 30 per cent, less the Broadway prices.

R. B.—Second-hand Planos at great bargains. TABLE GLASS .- Full sets of elegantly-engraved

French Gobiets, Fiagons, Decimeters, &c., received within the past wrek; styles entirely new and unique; also, non Cut Glass, of our own manufacture. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine our fock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co.,
Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers st., New York.

EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and

DELAINES, DELAINES.-E. H. LEABBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, wid open This Day 5 cases of rich Dr. Laines, from 1/ to 4/ per yard, worth from 2/ to 6/; also 1 case fine English Muninos at 4/ per yard.

GLASS SHADES, GLASS SHADES .- All sizes and

hapes, always on hand at REES & PSIRCY'S, No. 78 Maiden-lune, Importers of French China. THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Broadway, corner of Houstoa-st.

This new and large Hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest-priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel. GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES! !- Fifty cases

French Chandellers, just opened; many of the patterns are duplicates of some now in the Exhibition at Paris; also, a well selected assortment of American Chandellers. t of American Chandsitess.
W. J. F. Datt. Ev & Co.,
Marble Stores, Noa. 631 and 633 Broadway CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No

378 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit and sell their entire stocks of Carpetings, of this Fall's importations, at the following reduced prince.

Owing reduced prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet 12/ per yard.

Rich S-P y Carpet 8/ per yard.

Rich S-P y Carpet 8/ per yard.

Superfine Carpet 6/ per yard.

Ott Clotts from 5: to 9/ per yard, and all goods equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FASCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT COLOUG GOLD-DORDERED and TRANSPARENT and TRANSPARENT from auntion; Brocatel es, Sain De Laines, Cornices, Banda, Pins, Brasses, Buff and White Linens, Shade Trimmings, Webolstery Goods, at pilees defying competition. The public are lavited to call and examine before purchasing.

W. O. Jenks, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTHS. - A complete stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Ploor Oil-Cloths. For sale low for Cabit. Bally & Bres., No. 454 Pearl-st.

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!-We wish to inform

AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets, Bining Sets, Vasca, Cups and Saucers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures, Bine Canton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamore, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

INHALATION .- DR. C. HOWARD MARSHALL, the

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- WIGS AND TOUPEES. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Witte Andrews. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourness have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so.

Dr. S. S. Fittch, author of "Six Lectures on Gonzamption," &c., Office No. 714 Breadway, open daily (Sunday accepted) from 9 until 50 clock, treats Consumption, Asthma, Discusses of the Heart, and all Chronic Discusses of Mains and Formales. Consultation free.

Invalids recovering from the effects of fever Havalids recovering from the effects of lever, although dances, or long-continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spasius Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, exped all bad humors from the bleod, excite the lives to prompt and healthy action, and by its toole properties restore the patient to life and vigor. We can only say try if. A single bottle is worth all the ac-called Sarsaparilles in existence. It contains no mercury opium, or any other nozious or poisonous drug and can be given to the young set infant without hesitation. For sale by Wr. S. Beers & Co., proprietors, No 364 Broadway, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are highly recommended for the Curs of Enyspoiss. They sat in unison upon the system, cleaneing and purifying the blood, and move fall to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories No. 50 Maiden-lane, New-Fort; and No. 244 Serand, London, and by all sruggists, at 25 cents, 626 cents, and 51 per pot or box.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.-Just received and for mis at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladries' Rett-CULES, Neckiscos, Teliot Casca, Jet Braccista, Travellog Bas-tets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps; also every variety of Toya, Dolls and Games, at ROGERS's Fancy Bastar, 449 Breadway

HERNIA.-Only Prize Medal awarded to Marsh HIERMA.—OBY I THE BRUGH RWANGED to REALD AND STATE OF THE BRUGH RWANGED TO SHARE THE STATE OF TH

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPERS stand prefinition there are competition. A suits of clegant private spertments for applying his famous Dvs., the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His next say style of Wates and Tourens are perfection itself. Wholesals and retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Astor House.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The accumulated tes-CANDS S SARRAY ARE the haif for Purifying the Blood and the Cure of Scrufuls. Cotaneous and Eruptive diseases nothing equals SARRAY SARRAY RAILLA. Propared and sold by A. B. & P. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!!-We offer the largest assortment of Freuch China ever exhibited in New York, at prices a trifle above the importation cost. W. J. F. Dalley & Co., Marble Stores, Nos. 621 and 633 Broadway

PARIS-MADE CLOCKS AND BRONZES.-Buyers of

these have over two hundred models from which to make the selections. Prices extremely low. W. J. F. Dailey & Co., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Sroadway

WARNER PATENT PUMP. Visitors at the Palace are invited to notice the above. We claim that it is the simplest, etcongest and cheapert, most durable, and caniest kept in order. The New York Inspectors of Steamboats pronounce it the best. All sizes adapted to well factories, mines, at sum boats, ships, &c., made and sold by A. W. GRAY & Co., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

New-Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855.

The exposé of the "Free Love" society is published in THE WEEKLY TR'BUNE of this week. It will be ready

The Barker-Hindoo Know-Nothings had a massmeeting last night in the Park : and, with the aid of tar-burning, cannon, a calcium light, and several bands of music, get together an assemblage quite respectable in point of numbers. They promised to give us speeches from George D. Prentice, editor of The Louisville Journal, ex-Clay Whig; the Hon. Robert M. Conrad, mayor of Philadelphia, ex-Whig editor; Jacob Broome, great traveling proselyter of the order; N. D. Sperry, secretary of state of Connecticut: Lewis C. Levin (or Levi), jate of Natchez, now of Philadelphia, and other distinguished orators. Only Mr. Levin, of all those named, fulfilled the promise. Beside him, the following brilliant array of talent was brought forward : George Briggs, (chairman,) ex-Whig; Chauncey Shaffer, ex-Soft-Shell, ex-exporter, ex. grand counselor, ex-candidate for district-attorney; Stephen B. Cushing, ex-Hard-Shell, ex-assembly man : C. Chauncey Burr, ex-reverend, ex-Abolitionist, ex-Hard-Shell, ex-mesmerist, and John W Bryce : ex lecturer, ex-editor, ex-wire-puller. After the meeting there was a torchlight procession.

In the board of Councilmen last evening the only matters of special note were a petition for a ferry from the foot of Canal street to Staten island. and a squabble about the politics of some candi. dates for inspectors of election in the Eleventh ward, in which Mr. Purdy took occasion to charge Mr. Conover with falsehood, but subsequently, on mutual explanation, withdrew his offensive remarks, and Mr. Conover recalled the assertion that gave rise to it.

The Allen Know-Nothings had a convention on Tuesday night and made up a conglomerate ticket which out fuses fusion itself. We give the facts in another column.

The Cattle market went through one of its regular weekly fluctuations yesterday. The price of the choicest bullocks in market was only equal to ten and a half cents a pound; and many good animals sold at ten cents per pound for the beef in the fore quarters. The hide and fat is not estimated in the price of a bullock, so that the fatter it is, the greater the butcher's profit, as the rough fat is worth about ten cents a pound. A good many persons who bought cattle upon the strength of the high tide in the market two weeks ago, spent a very uneasy day yesterday. We heard one of them say that his loss would be not less than five hundred dollars. We repeat: no man can safely calculate upon getting over ten cents a pound for the net weight of good beeves in New-York this Fall.

FALLEN VIRGINIA.

We have already laid before our readers the curious letter in which the governor-elect of Virginia saw fit to refuse the invitation of the Boston Anti Slavery Society to set forth in their course of lectures such views of Slavery as he may happen to entertain. It was indeed rather a comical production than otherwise, and as is apt to be the case with the productions of so ill-balanced a mind as Mr. Wise's, merited in itself no other notice than the ready laugh which it excited: but as coming from the chief magistrate of a once powerful State, its vagaries and absurdities may perhaps repay an examination.

The Boston Anti-Slavery Society, as its name portends, is against human bondage; and filled with an unqualified spirit of liberty, it offers to men who not only hold contrary opinions, but slaves into the bargain, the right of lecturing before it, and weakening, or destroying if they can, the objects for which it calls the public periodically together. Now it is a truism that that which will not bear discussion must be a lie; whether in the canon or civil law, in the statutes of theology or politics. It is an argument suited to fools triply confirmed. for a man to say he will not discuss a pointthe laws protect him-he has a right-and so forth. All progress, all civilization is based on the idea that vested "rights" which are mostly privileges, are amenable to change or abrogation. The supremacy of a royal family, or an oligarchythe monopoly of a church or a guild-the right of man to steal, buy, hold scourge and kill his fel low-being-are things subject to discussion, and hence to reform. Now this right of discussion Mr. Wise denies, in a strain which would be in sulting were not its spasmodic, opium-eating extravagance, so peculiar as almost to destroy the idea of individual responsibility on his part. "Who," he exclaims, "who are you, to assume thus such a jurisdiction over a subject so delicate, and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are "sovereign? I will not obey your summons nor recognize your jurisdiction. You have no authority and no jurisdiction for thus calling me to " account at the bar of your tribunal." "Let me "tell you," he centinues, "that Tremont temple " cannot hold wealth enough to purchase one word of discussion from me there, whether mine, here, shall be mine or not : but I am ready to volunteer. without money and without price, to suppress

any insurrection and repel any invasion which

threatens or endangers the State rights of Vir-

ginis, or my individual rights under the laws and

constitutions of my country, or the sacred

"Union which binds Slave States and Free to-

gether in one bond of national confederary, and in " separate bonds of independent sovereignties." Not only will he not deliver a lecture on the Thursday evening proposed by the committee, but "there will be no Thursday evening between the " middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and doomsday, which will " best accommodate me for that purpose." And finally, he concludes by saying again with extreme emphasis that the particular phase of the subject he will present is "TO FIGHT IF WE MUST."

Mr. Wise is not only the governor elect of Virginia, but, as we may fairly assume, the model great man of that commonwealth of first families and great men. With regard to most of these personages, it is no violent or startling truth to say that, out of their own little circle of party politics -in which they are adroit and skilled-it is impossible to imagine more pretentious ignoramuses. They remind us of the Squire Westerns - parish. like to the back bone-of even tempers, being always wrathy-accustomed to servile adoration from starved and ignorant dependents-the genuine fruit of a system which, in the language of Pinckney of Maryland, " is a nursery of petty des-"pots." Mr. Wise may perhaps gain applause among the "eighty thousand" in Virginia who can neither read nor write; his ferocious absurdities may commend him to frontier brigands; they may endear him to Custom house and Post-office dependents; but to the intellectual culture, the artistic skill, the mechanical labor of the great North and West of the Union, which not only bear up the civilization of Virginia, but prevent it being overwhelmed with Southern barbarism, Mr. Wise is only an object of pity. He proves himself not morally a healthful living man, but a galvanized relic of the dark ages-making hideous anties, which, if they had a little of the respect, would excite the horror of the civilized world.

But it must be added in explanation of Mr. Wise's ultra ferocity on the Slave question, that there is method in his madness. This roaring and gnashing of teeth are not intended for the civilized but the uncivilized world-for the region where rule the seventy thousand eligarchs (there are not more who individually hold slaves in numbers sufficient to make weight). These menagerieisms of Wise are growls toward the "Democratic" nomination for President A local nomination to that end has already come from Kentucky, upon which The N. O. Delta remarks that Mr. Wise "has "never skinned his knees on the Presidential track," for which reason he is regarded as a most available candidate. It is, however, barely possible that Wise may be bellowing too loud. His tragedy is too vociferous. It is too physical, and too bad altogether. A little lamb like behavior would suit better a hero who has not yet suffered the stimu. lus of having his knees skinned.

Mr. Wise, however, is not of the old school of Virginians, and it is sad to think what changes have come over the manners and morals of that region. There was a time when Virginia produced great men of another stamp, but the breed of noble bloods is lost. In the Federal convention which drew up the Constitution, Virginia counted members like Washington, Madison and Mason. So sincere was his love of freedom, that Washington, beside being a gentleman, was an avowed Abolitionist: Madison, another gentleman, considered it disgraceful for the Constitution to mention the word slave; and what that great man, Mason, also a polished gentleman, thought of Slavery we cite as novel and commendable to negro-breeding Virginia at this moment. On the question of the slave-trade, he used language like the following:

he used language like the following:

"The present question concerns not the importing States alone, but the whole Union. The evil of having slaves was experienced during the late war. Had slaves been treated as they might have been by the enemy, they would have proved dangerous instruments in their hands. But their fally dealt by the slaves as it did by the Tories. Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the immigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effects on manners. Frery master of slaves is born a petty tyrint. They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. By an They produce the most pernicious effects on manners. Fvery master of slaves is born a petty tyr int. They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects Providence punishes national sins by national calumities. He lamented that some of our eastern brethren, from a lust of pain, have embasked in this nefarious traffic. As to the State being in the possession of the right to import, that was the case with many other rights no v to be given up. He held it essential in every point of view that the General government should have power to prevent the increase of Slavery." o prevent the increase of Slavery."

Such was the language of a true great manwhose national reputation is not such as his genius deserves, for he was in no wise second to Jefferson in constructive power. Compare such nobility of sentiment and clearness of mental vision on the effect of Slavery-on it as a thing which the nation has to deal with, because the nation will be pun ished by the irresistible moral law of the universecompare this with the coarse-mouthed rant of a Wise. Compare too, a Thomas Jefferson Randolph-who, in the Virginia legislature in 1832, declared the domestic slave-trade to be "much "worse" than the foreign, which the National government had declared to be piracy-with a Wise who bullies and foams about his property in men as good as himself-and think that such a person has been chosen as a Democratic governor of Virginia, and that she will possibly nominate him for President of this Union-and then measure, if you can, the depth of her fall.

DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE STATE. We give in another column an article from The North American containing matter that should profoundly interest every inhabitant of New-York in whom there glows, in even the smallest degree, the feeling of State pride. That journal boldly takes the ground that this State is in a decline. and that that decline must continue, because it is only a natural consequence of the same system of commercial policy that has already so greatly contributed to sink Virginia from the proud position she occupied but half a century since and has now made her only the fifth in the order of the States -the policy that looks to trade in preference to sericulture and manufactures—the policy that builds up great cities to the ruin of interior villages and towns.

It is here, as our readers will see, predicted that at the next census Pennsylvania will show herself entitled to a representation within four of that which our State will be authorized to claim-and that, at the ensuing census in 1870, Pennsylvania will prove herself to be the Empire State. Much as it may grate upon the ears of New-Yorkers, this assertion is borne out by facts whose truth can hardly be called in question. It is certain that our chief interior towns and cities have become nearly if not quite stationary-that many of the smaller ones have actually declined-and that our rural population is rapidly declining in numbers. Equally certain is it that with every step in the progress of decline there is an augmenting tendency downward, and that there is strong reason to believe that the facts brought to light by the census of 1855 will be exhibited on a much larger scale in 1860. The dispersive tendency of the policy of the General government has only now begun to make itself felt in this State. That policy looks to the constant exhaustion of the soil, because it requires that every farmer shall look for an outlet for his products to markets so far distant that he can never derive from them the manure that is yielded by their consumption, and therefore is it that it is everywhere followed by exhaustion and depopulation. Until recently the iron trade has shown itself

least able of all branches of business to bear the

oppression of British Free trade, and therefore

Pennsylvania has suffered heavily, and has been re-

tarded in all her efforts at improvement. Iron and

coal, bowever, require little more than roads, and

these Pennsylvania is at this moment rapidly ob-

taining : for the great object of all her neighbors-

New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland-now is, as

stated by The North American, to make roads to

and through her territory. With each of these new

channels there is increased facility for both through

and local trade, with great advantage to all her

towns and cities, and rapid development of her

mineral wealth. She is, therefore, in a great de-

gree, already secured against the operation of British Free trade, and the time cannot now be greatly distant when she will feel herself altogether invulperable. With us the case is different. We have iron ore n abundance, but in order that it may be developed roads must be made to it, and these roads must look for returns entirely to the local trade. Professor Emmons has recently given it as his opinion that the whole valley of the Adirondack river is underlaid by the magnetic oxyd. The bed of iron ore has been clearly traced for about two miles and a half, and Prof. E. has calculated the contents of the vein lying within two feet of the surface at near seven millions tuns, most of which could be raised without blasting, and would make at least three millions tuns of iron of the very best quality. There is wealth equal to that of California lying at our doors, and yet refusing to avail ourselves of it, we send our wheat and our corn to England to pay for iron with which to lay our roads, and to make the engines by help of which the wheat and the corn are carried to a market so distant that all return of the manure is rendered impossible. The valley of the Adirondack s capable of making a market for all the food that goes to Europe and of being a source of wealth to the State the extent of which can hardly be estimated. But that it may be so, a few millions must first be spent in making roads and building furnaces and rolling mills, and who will do these things in face of the fact that at the very next English monetary crisis iron may fall so low that their mills and furnaces will have to be abandoned, and their reads will receive no toll? The price of iron in that country is constantly fluctuating between £4 10/ and £12, and no one can even venture to guess whether in the year 1857 it will be at the highest or lowest of those prices. Enterprises such as are here needed require steadiness, and it was with a view to that that the iron men sometime since proposed to Congress the imposition of a moderate duty upon iron at £8 per tun, to be augmented as the price abroad should fall.

of the State. In proof of the necessity for such protection we now give our readers an extract from a report recently made to Parliament, in which, as they will see, it is shown that these numerous changes are the result of voluntary action on the part of the iron masters of England—that they are resorted to as "the most essential instruments" for maintaining the manufacturing supremacy of England-and that the reporter deems it so important that this view of the case should be fully understood that he has taken care to put it in italic letters. The passage is as follows:

and decreased as the price should rise, so that

they might al ways calculate upon the price with

which they would have to contend. Had this sug-

gestion been adopted, the valley of the Adiron-

dack might now be bristling with furnaces, and

we might not now have found ourselves called

upon to record so large a decline in the progress

"I believe that the laboring classes generally, in the manufacturing districts of this country, and espe-cially in the iron and coal districts, are very little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for their being employed at all, to the immense losses for their being employed at all, to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incur in bad times in order to destroy foreign competition and to gain and keep poeseesion of foreign markets. Authentic instances are well known of employers having in such times carried on their works at a loss amounting in the aggregate to three or four hundred thousand pounds in the course of three or four years. If the efforts of those who encourage the combinations to restrict the amount of labor and to produce strikes were to be successful for any length of time, the great accumulations of capital could no longer be made which enable a few of the most wealthy capitalists to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the whole trade to step in when prices revive, and to carry on a great business before foreign clear the way for the whole trade to seep in when prices revive, and to carry on a great business before foreign capital can again accumulate to such an extent as to be able to establish a competition in prices with any chance of success. The large capitals of this country are the great instruments of warfare (if the expression may be allowed) against the competing capital of foreign countries, and are the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained; the other elements—cheap labor, abundance of raw materials, means of communication, and skilled labor—being rapidly in process of being equalized."

Again, this State is peculiarly fitted for the textile manufactures, having water power in greater abundance, probably, than any other territory of similar extent in the world. Niagara alone would furnish power to manufacture cloth for half the world; but from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and in the counties bordering that river, power abounds that is everywhere being wasted; and it is a necessary consequence of this that all our interior villages, towns and cities show themselves by the recent census to be in a course of decline, the rate of which is far more likely to be increased than diminished.

How can this movement be reversed? This is question difficult to answer under existing circumstances. The interests of the State are being steadily bartered away for the promotion of private interests in this city. "For years past," to use the words of The North American :

"The whole efforts of the State have been given t "The whole efforts of the State have been given to building up her one great city at the cest of sacrificing all her other interests. If the city desired to have a mint, the representatives of the State willingly shut their eyes to the fact that the cot on and woolen mills of the State were being closed. If the city desired to have large appropriations for steamships, the representatives of the State were ready to sacrifice the interests of the iron producing countries for the sentatives of the State were ready to sacrifice the interests of the iron-producing counties for the accomplishment of that great object. If the city desired to secure for itself the brokerage of the products of Canadian lands, the senators of the State were ready to close their eyes to the fact that the Reciprocity treaty must greatly diminish the value of the lands of New-York, and must produce a heavy drain, both of population and of wealth, from its interior counties. If the one great city builds palaces, the representatives of the State find in that great fact abundant consolation for the decline of inland villages, towns and cities."

Of the truth of this no one of our readers can entertain the smallest doubt. The penny is held so near the eyes of our senators and representatives that they are unable to see the dollar, and they thus prove themselves always ready to compound for the sacrifice of the whole manufacturing and agricultural interests of the State, obtaining in exchange an appropriation for purchasing a lot in Wall street as a site for a mint, or for filling the pockets of the owners of certain steamers. As our cotemporary well says, they are always willing to sacrifice the villages and towns of the country to secure the building of palaces in the city.

This should be the great manufacturing State of the Union, for not only have we water power in greater abundance than any other, but we are close to the great coal fields of the East and the West, and have in the character of our population a decided advantage over Pennsylvania. Our school system is old, while hers is new; and there is consequently diffused among our people a much higher degree of intelligence than can be found among hers. And yet not only can we not build new mills, but we cannot keep our old ones running. Daily experience is now, we think, demonstrating the fact that the cotton and woolen manufactures stand more in need of protection than either coal or iron, and that New York is bound. as prophesied by our cotemporary, to recede from that place she has so long, so proudly, and we think we may add, so honorably occupied in the Union, unless we have a change in the policy of that Union. Shall this be so, men of New-York? Is it not worth while at least to make an effort to prevent the possibility of such recession? Can it be prevented by any other course than a total abandonment of that British Free-trade policy which causes a weekly demand for millions of gold, and that thus maintains interest here at eight, ten, twelve, and even twenty per cent, while the recipients of that gold can always bornow all the money they require at four, if not even at three per cent?

THE PESTILENCE SUMMED UP. The fever is over at Norfolk. On this event The Southern Argus has some remarks, well-timed and generally well expressed, particularly on the loss of Mr. Finch, its late editor, who died of the fever. The surviving editor, on retaking his post. states that his labors have been suspended for thirty-nine days, "no interval of holiday, but in participation in the miseries of as dire a visitation as was ever made by the plague-spirit in fulfillment of the Almighty behest, to a region of

doom and devastation." Within a space of three months, out of an average population of six thousand, "every man, woman, and child, (almost without exception.) has been stricken with the fell fever, and about two thousand have been buried-being not less than two out of three of the whites and one out of three of the whole abiding community of Norfolk, white and black." What a hideous summing up! Beside this we learn that one half of the resident physicians perished, and not less than thirty-six in all, resident and visitant, fell martyrs. The glory of these men will be truly appreciated in a more civilized age, when Force and Wrong are not so widely worshiped, but Science and Mercy come in for a fuller share of public esteem.

The Argus gives the following list of physicians and assistants who came to the relief of the sufferers, with their places of residence and date of arrival. It is worthy of being engraved on the hearts of their country. Heroes and martyrs all to the noblest of causes :

all to the noblest of causes:

Dr. W. Stone, New-Orleans, Aug. 16, 1855; Dr. Thos. Peaniston, New-Orleans, Aug. 17; Dr. Wm. H. Freeman, Philadelphia, Aug. —; Rev. T. G. Keen, Petersburg, Aug. 20; Dr. De Castro. Caba, Aug. 21; Dr. John F. Carter, Richmond, Aug. 23; Dr. John Morris, Baltimore, Aug. 24; Capt. Nathan Thompson, Philadelphia, Aug. 24; Dr. A. A. Zeigiefuss, Philadelphia, Aug. 25; Dr. Bassall, Philadelphia, Aug. 25; Dr. Rassall, Philadelphia, Aug. 25; Dr. Rassall, Philadelphia, Aug. 25; Dr. C. Beard, New-Orleans, Aug. 25; Dr. A. B. Williams, S. C., Aug. 28; Dr. Covert, S. C. Aug. 29; Dr. A. B. Williams, S. C., Aug. 28; Dr. Covert, S. C. Aug. 29; Dr. A. B. Williams, S. C., Aug. 28; Dr. Covert, S. C. Aug. 29; Dr. B. G. Covert, S. C. Aug. 29; Dr. Dr. A. B. Williams, S. C., Aug. 29; Dr. E. M. Garriet, N. C., Aug. 29; A. M. Loryear, S. C., Aug. 29; Dr. F. M. Garriet, N. C., Aug. 29; A. M. Loryear, S. C., Aug. 29; Dr. Danaidson, Georgia, Aug. 29; Dr. Bigmon, Gaorgia, Aug. 29; Dr. Danaidson, Georgia, Aug. 29; Dr. Gardier, B. G. Aug. 29; Dr. Gampbell, New-Orleans, Aug. 30; Dr. J. B. Read, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. C. Steine, S. C. Aug. 30; Dr. J. B. Read, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. J. B. Read, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. J. Skinner, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. Charlon, Georgia, Aug. 30; Dr. McFarland, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. Charlon, Georgia, Aug. 30; Dr. McFarland, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. McFarland, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. Charlon, Georgia, Aug. 30; Dr. McFarland, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. Charlon, Georgia, Sept. 30; Dr. McFarland, Georgia, Aug. 39; Dr. Charlon, Georgia, Sept. 30; Dr. Feer, N. Y., Sept. 1; Dr. J. B. Holmes, S. C., Aug. 31; Dr. G. S. West. N. Y., Aug. 31; Dr. J. B. Holmes, S. C., Aug. 31; Dr. G. S. West. N. Y., Sept. 1; Dr. Holliams, Aug. Sept. 1; Dr. Res. New-Orleans, Sept. 1

The following list contains the names of those

who perished in this work of charity : who perished in this work of charity:

Dr. Leon Gilbert, dead, Richmond, Aug. 22; Dr. P. C. Gouchdead, Richmond, Aug. 22; Dr. Walter, dead, Baltimore, Aug. 23; Dr. Robert Thomson, dead, Baltimore, Aug. 24; Dr. T. H. Crrycroft, dead, Philadelphia, Aug. 24; Dr. Pilead, dead, Baltimore, Aug. 24; Dr. T. Both, dead, Baltimore, Aug. 25; Dr. Howe, dead, Baltimore, Aug. 25; Dr. Howe, dead, Baltimore, Aug. 25; Dr. Howe, dead, Raltimore, Aug. 25; Dr. Howe, dead, Robert, T. P. McDowell, dead, Richmond, Aug. 25; Dr. T. Mierson, dead, Philadelphia, Aug. 26; Dr. Thomas W. Handy, dead, Philadelphia, Aug. 29; Dr. A. C. Smith, dead, Pa. Aug. 26; Dr. Thomas W. Handy, dead, Philadelphia, Aug. 29; Dr. A. C. Smith, dead, Pa., Aug. 20; Dr. Jackeon, dead, D. C., Aug. 31; Dr. Deborshe, dead, D. C., Aug. 31; Dr. Scheil, dead, N. Y. Aug. 31; Dr. Obermuller, dead, Georgia, Sept. 5; Dr. R. B. Berry, dead, Tennessee, Sept. 2; Dr. Dillard, dead, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 13; Dr. Cepry, dead, N. Y., Sept. 14.

The acting mayor of Norfolk Mr. Whitehead

The acting mayor of Norfolk, Mr. Whitehead, in a letter addressed to the physicians who so de. votedly and consummately performed their duties. says: " Had we not received material aid from abroad-

"Had we not received material aid from abroad—had not the different portions of our country sent their heroic delegations of physicians, nurses and stalwart colaborer.—had not noble spirits volunteered to the rescue, (to die, if need be, like Curtius, for Rome,) our people most have sunk beneath the burden of their agony. There was a period (about the 1st of September) when the evil seemed greater than we could bear. Corpses lay unburied—the sick unvisited—the dying unanealed. Our surviving physicians were either sickening or becoming exhausted, and our remaining population was panic-struck at the sight of accumulating horrors and duties. You who came to our relief were astounded at the unrealized state of things which you found here—at evil, the like of which you had never before witnessed. But nerving yourselves to the task, and telegraphing for reserves, you went resolutely forward with your science and its accompaniments, carrying aid where it was most needed, and infusing vigor into many hearts that would otherwise have soon ceased their painful threbbings."

We would suggest a national subscriptionthrough the churches and otherwise-for a fund toward building at Norfolk a suitable monument to the memories of the doctors and nurses who sacrificed their lives for the good of others. It would be a simple matter for each congregation or person, thinking such a monument due their ashes, to forward without ceremony the amount to Mr. Whitehead, the acting mayor of Norfolk, and the journals would acknowledge the receipt.

In view of the cessation of the pestilence, the governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

CHEAP BREAD.

We observe that the bread-consumers of several Eastern cities and villages are forming associations to secure to themselves the blessings of reasonably Cheap Bread. To this end, some five hundred of them, more or less, subscribe and pay, say \$10 or \$20 each, and appoint some capable, trustworthy person to receive the money and with it visit New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, or such other point as he may judge most advantageous for the purchase of Flour. He goes and buys accordingly to such extent as the funds will warrant, pays transportation and all expenses, delivers to each \$10 subscriber one, to each \$20 subscriber, two barrels of good Flour, then sells the balance of his stock to the best advantage and divides the proceeds among the stockholders. By this course, it is calculated that each stockholder will obtain his barrel of flour for about \$8, or two barrels for \$16; being a saving to most of them

of at least \$4 per barrel. This is well, so far as it goes : but it is sadly true that most people will embrace readily half an idea when they would be utterly repelled by a whole one. It is now some ten or twelve years since a portion of the New-England people became convinced that they were paying more than they need or should pay for their Groceries and so much of their Food as they purchased in moderate quantities, and resolved on a reform. With this view they formed local associations termed "Protective 'Unions" and established "Stores" for the pur. chase in large amounts and sale in smaller portions of Flour, Sugar, Pork, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c .all to be supplied to members for cash at cost The plan contemplated a central purchasing agency, and one was accordingly established at Boston; while the local "Stores" must have amounted to several hundreds. But few or none of the rulers or of the chief priests believed the report, and we are under the impression that the general reaction against all efforts to improve the social condition of the poor has extended to these Stores, and either closed them up or greatly diminished their operations. Yet these Stores embraced all there is of the "Cheap Bread" movement and consider. ably more. -If the New-Englanders want good as well as

cheap Bread, they must incite their wives and daughters to study and practice the making of it-So long as the preparation of their food is mainly devolved on the most ignorant imported maids of all work, who scarcely know how to boil a potate, they must be resigned to eat very dear and very poor bakers' bread, no matter what may be the price of Flour. 'Man shall not live by bread 'alone;' and his bread should not be made wholly from wheaten flour. Our climate exposes the growing Wheat to destruction by hard frosts and piercing winds in Winter, and by insects, rust. smut, &c., in Summer, so that Wheat must generally be far dearer among us than other grain. Yet Rye and Indian Corn, properly prepared and mixed, produce a sweeter and more wholesome bread than any baker makes from bolted wheaten flour : while Oatmeal and the flour of other coarse grains may be so cooked as to be welcomed to er ery table. In short, the bread of almost every family costs more, is less palatable, and less nutritious, than it might and would be if our wives and daughters were not ashamed of being as active and useful in their households as were their mothers and grandmothers.

One of these days, our Industrial Fairs will award liberal premiums to the housewife who shall have trained the greatest number of daughters to make first-rate bread, and to make a given quastity of such bread at the least aggregate cost.

HOW TO CANVASS THE VOTES. Inspectors of Election will bear in mind that by

the provisions of section three of chapter five hundred and thirteen of the laws of 1855 a certain routine for canvassing votes is prescribed. The boxes are to be taken up in the following order:

First. Electors of President and Vice President. Second: State officers, except Judiciary. Third: Members of Congress. Third: Members of Congress.
Fourth: State Senators.
Fifth: Members of Assembly.
Sixth: County (and city of New-York) officers.
Seventh: Town and charter (ward) officers.
Eighth: State and county judicial officers.

Ninth: Police and civil justices. The last box is probably unnecessary beyond the city of New-York. In the coming election only five boxes will be used out of the city. They are the following, and must be canvassed in the

order indicated by the figures:

State officers.
 Members of Assembly.
 County officers.
 State and county judicial officers.

As soon as the count of a box is made, the chair man of the inspectors must publicly announce the number of ballots found in the box, the name of the office, and the number cast for each person. Any departure from these rules is a violation of the general election law, and punishable as a misor. Will newspapers throughout the publish the above facts, so that election inspectors and the public may be aware of the new regulations?

MINNESOTA.

H. M. Rice (Dem.) has been reelected to Congress as Delegate, the opposition being divided between William R. Marshall (Republican) and D. Olmsted (Free State Dem.) Rice will probably have 1,000 plurality, while the combined opposition vote will exceed his by at least that smount There was a Know-Nothing candidate (Loomis) at one or two precincts, whose running helped Rice, as was to be expected.

The St. Paul Pioneer rejoices over the result as

"who stole 'the livery of heaven to serve the devil 'in,' by dressing up Mr. Clasted, a Free-Soil Abou-tionist, in Popular Sovereignty clothes, and who at-tempted to palm him off in that disguiss upon the party in Minnesota for a genuine, legitimate Dem-ocrat." -A letter to THE TRIBUNE from a friend at

Avoka, near St. Paul, written on the morning of the Election, after expressing a hope that Marshall will succeed, continues:

will succeed, continues:

"I should feel very confident if the new as well as
the old settlers could vote; but the requirement of six
months' residence cuts off nearly all who have come
to the Territory this year—nearly half our entire population—from voting. I am in this category. In
Olmsted County, with a population of 3,600, I was
told there were not 100 voters."

-Mr. Rice will be the Delegate, (in which capacity he has no vote:) but with a perfect conscious ness that Minnesota is in favor of Freedom for All Men in all the Territories of the Union. As a show of strength, the victory is with the Repub-

OHIO .-- We received official returns from sev. eral counties of Ohio yesterday, and carefully revised our Majorities for Governor accordingly; and the net result is a reduction of Chase's majority to 17,034. We think it cannot vary much either way from Seventeen Thousand. It may be lower; as the officials generally cut down the reported majorities on both sides, and Chase has many more counties to lose on than Medill. His official majority may shrink to Fifteen Thousand, but we think

We wish it very clearly understood that the estimate of 50,000 votes in the State for Trimble (K. N.) was not ours. We think it will not reach 30,000. Out of the cities and great villages, Trimble has few votes; and in several of the Western counties Chase leads the Republican ticket.

The Express is piously thankful that it is never disposed to slander any man as its Editors (J. & E. Brooks) are daily slandered in THE TRIBUNE. Now, be it remarked that The Express has com menced this bickering with us by complaining, and